



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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800-321-OSHA (6742)



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OSHA Update

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Director, Standards and Guidance

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

YUMA Pacific Southwest Section 2015 Annual Meeting

San Diego, California

January 23, 2015



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Find it in OSHA

A to Z Index | Contact Us | FAQs | About OSHA

Occupational Safety & Health Administration

Worker Rights Anti-Retaliation Regulations - Small Business - Data & Statistics - Enforcement - Training - Publications Hazards En Español

Filing a Complaint
How to File a Complaint with OSHA

- Filing a Complaint
- Recordkeeping Rule Updates
- Protecting Temporary Workers
- OSHA QuickTakes Newsletter

IN FOCUS

4,405 workers died on the job in 2013

8/21/14 NM: Worker electrocuted when aerial lift contacted power line.

Fatality Reports

"No one should have to sacrifice their life for their livelihood, because a nation built on the dignity of work must provide safe working conditions for its people."
— Secretary of Labor Thomas E. Perez

NEWSLETTER

OSHA QuickTakes

NEWS

HOW TO...

- File a complaint
- Get a FREE OSHA poster
- Report a fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye
- Get information on recordkeeping
- Get help for small businesses
- Get the latest industry/hazards alerts
- Find out if OSHA has inspected a workplace
- Find information on construction hazards
- Get help for clinicians
- Learn about partnerships and cooperative programs

Protecting Temporary Workers

Visit our new and improved homepage at **OSHA.gov**



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Updates to OSHA's Recordkeeping and Reporting Rule

OSHA has **expanded** the list of severe injuries & illnesses that employers must report & **updated** the list of industries who are partially exempt from routinely keeping OSHA records.

For workplaces under Federal OSHA jurisdiction

- Final rule becomes effective **January 1, 2015**



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Expanded reporting requirements

The rule expands the list of severe work-related injuries and illnesses that **all covered employers** must report to OSHA.

Starting January 1, 2015, employers **must report** the following to OSHA:

- All work-related **fatalities** within **8 hours** (same as current requirement)
- All work-related **in-patient hospitalizations** of one or more employees within **24 hours**
- All work-related **amputations** within **24 hours**
- All work-related **losses of an eye** within **24 hours**



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Updates to OSHA's Recordkeeping Rule

Changes to who keeps records

- Industries classified by NAICS rather than SIC.
- Updates the list of industries exempt from the requirement to routinely keep OSHA injury and illness records due to relatively low occupational injury and illness rates.
- Firms with 10 or fewer employees in the previous year are still exempt from keeping OSHA records.
- Goes into effect 1/1/15 (in federal states).

www.osha.gov/recordkeeping2014



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Protecting Workers from Chemical Hazards

- Each year in the U.S., many thousands of workers are made sick or die from occupational exposures to hazardous chemicals
- The number of chemicals found in workplaces today far exceeds the number regulated by OSHA
- The vast majority of existing permissible exposure limits (PELs) have not been updated since 1971
- Current scientific data suggests that the outdated PELs are not sufficiently protective



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Recent OSHA Efforts to Improve Protection of Workers from Chemical Hazards

- **Transitioning to Safer Chemicals:
A Toolkit for Employers and Workers**



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Transitioning to Safer Chemicals: A Toolkit for Employers and Workers

Home

Why Transition to Safer Alternatives?

Basics of Informed Substitution and Alternatives Assessment

Success Stories

Watch Assistant Secretary Michaels' Introductory Video

Explore the Steps

Welcome.

American workers use tens of thousands of chemicals every day. While many of these chemicals are suspected of being harmful, only a small number are regulated in the workplace.

As a result, workers suffer more than 130,000 illnesses and 50,000 deaths annually related to chemical exposures.¹ Workplace chemical exposures have been linked to cancers, and other lung, kidney, skin, heart, stomach, brain, nerve, and reproductive diseases.

Establishing a chemical management system that goes beyond regulatory compliance and strives to reduce or eliminate chemical hazards at the source through informed substitution best protects workers. Transitioning to safer alternatives can be a complex undertaking, but a variety of existing resources make it easier. OSHA has developed this step-by-step toolkit to provide employers and workers with information, methods, tools, and guidance on using informed substitution in the workplace.

By using this toolkit, businesses can improve worker well-being through eliminating or reducing hazardous chemicals, while creating other benefits, including:

- Cost Savings — Reduce expenses and future risks.
- Efficiency — Improve performance.
- Industry Leadership — Invest in innovation to stay competitive.
- Corporate Stewardship — Advance socially responsible practices.

This toolkit can be used by all types of businesses—it is for manufacturers using chemicals in their production processes as well as for businesses that use products containing chemicals in their everyday operations. For example, service-oriented workplaces (janitorial companies, auto body repair shops, and pathology labs) and construction work sites often use products containing chemicals that could present hazards to workers.

Workers also can use this toolkit to better understand chemical use in their workplace, find opportunities for using safer chemicals, and engage with their employers throughout the process of identifying, evaluating, and transitioning to safer alternatives.

OSHA wants to help businesses thrive safely by asking them to look at their chemical use and adopt ways to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals. Together, OSHA, employers, and workers can protect America's workforce and strengthen America's businesses.



STEP 1

Engage

STEP 2

Inventory & Prioritize

STEP 3

Identify

STEP 4

Assess & Compare

STEP 5

Select

STEP 6

Test

STEP 7

Evaluate

Step 2: Examine Current Chemical Use

To identify targets for informed substitution, you need to know how you use chemicals in your workplace and the hazards associated with each of these chemicals. This step will help you examine your current chemical use.

Key Questions

Inventory

Prioritize

Further Resources

Prioritize

While it is important to consider transitioning to safer alternatives for each of the hazardous chemicals used in your workplace, you do not have to pursue substitution activities for every chemical immediately. Instead, you should work with your team to identify priorities to maximize the use of limited resources. Chemicals can be prioritized based on various criteria, including, but not limited to: hazard, exposure, risk, regulation potential, established company policies, interests of relevant stakeholders, and substitution potential. OSHA 300 logs may also provide helpful information about what chemical uses and exposures are of greatest concern in your workplace. Setting these priorities could reflect the larger goals in your work plan for transitioning to safer chemicals or help you further refine your work plan.

Key Resource



European Commission's Prioritization Matrix

The European Commission's [Guidance on Minimizing Chemical Risk to Workers' Health and Safety Through Substitution](#) provides a risk matrix tool that can be used for prioritization. The tool combines a qualitative evaluation of hazard and exposure potential to identify chemicals that could be good targets for substitution efforts. The matrix uses hazard categories found on a Safety Data Sheet to rank the hazard level of the chemical from 1 (low hazard) to 5 (very high hazard). The matrix uses information about where, how often, and in what way the chemical is used to rank exposure potential from 1 (low exposure) to 5 (very high exposure) with regards to working/process conditions, physical properties affecting exposure, frequency or duration of use, quantity used, and accident potential. Combining the qualitative hazard and exposure potential scores allows you to identify chemicals with the highest risk and greatest potential for substitution.

www.osha.gov/dsg/safer_chemicals



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Recent OSHA Efforts to Improve Protection of Workers from Chemical Hazards

- Transitioning to Safer Chemicals:
A Toolkit for Employers and Workers
- **Annotated PELs Tables**



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| | CAS No. (a1) | OSHA PEL (a) | | CalOSHA PEL (b) | NIOSH REL (c) | ACGIH TLV (d) | View |
|----------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| | | ppm (a2) | mg/m ³ (a3) | | | | |
| | 75-07-0 | 200 | 360 | (C) 25 ppm | See Appendix A; see Appendix C | (C) 25 ppm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ M ■ I ■ I ■ I |
| | 64-19-7 | 10 | 25 | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | |
| | 108-24-7 | 5 | 20 | (C) 5 ppm | (C) 5 ppm | 1 ppm | |
| | 67-64-1 | 1000 | 2400 | 500 ppm | 250 ppm | 500 ppm | |
| | 75-05-8 | 40 | 70 | 40 ppm | 20 ppm | 20 ppm | |
| 910.1014 | 53-96-3 | | | See Section 5209 | See Appendix A | NA | Importa |
| | 79-27-6 | 1 | 14 | 1 ppm | See Appendix D | 0.1 ppm (IFV) | |
| | 107-02-8 | 0.1 | 0.25 | (C) 0.1 ppm | 0.1 ppm | (C) 0.1 ppm | |
| | 79-06-1 | | 0.3 | 0.03 mg/m ³ | 0.03 mg/m ³ ; See Appendix A | 0.03 mg/m ³ (IFV) | |
| | 107-13-1 | | | Section 5213 | 1 ppm; See Appendix A | 2 ppm | |
| | 309-00-2 | | 0.25 | 0.25 mg/m ³ | 0.25 mg/m ³ | 0.05 mg/m ³ (IFV) | |
| | 107-18-6 | 2 | 5 | 0.5 ppm | 2 ppm | 0.5 ppm | |
| | 107-05-1 | 1 | 3 | 1 ppm | 1 ppm | 1 ppm | |
| | 106-92-3 | (C)10 | (C)45 | 0.2 ppm | 5 ppm | 1 ppm | |
| | 2179-59-1 | 2 | 12 | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | 0.5 ppm | |
| | 1344-28-1 | | | see PNOR | See Appendix D | NA | |
| | | | 15 | 10 mg/m ³ | | | |
| | | | 5 | 5 mg/m ³ | | | |
| | 7429-90-5 | | | | | | |
| | | | 15 | 10 mg/m ³ | 10 mg/m ³ | | |
| | | | 5 | 5 mg/m ³ | 5 mg/m ³ | 1 mg/m ³ | |
| 11 | 92-67-1 | | | Section 5209 | See Appendix A | As low as possible | |
| amine | | | | | | | |

<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/annotated-pels>



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Recent OSHA Efforts to Improve Protection of Workers from Chemical Hazards

- Transitioning to Safer Chemicals:
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- Annotated PELs Tables
- **Publication of Request for Information on Chemical Management and Permissible Exposure Limits**



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What Information is OSHA Requesting Through the RFI?

- Ways to streamline PEL-setting process (risk assessment and feasibility analysis)
- Thinking outside the box – New approaches for managing chemical hazards



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The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSHA website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.osha.gov/chemicalexecutiveorder/index.html>. The page header includes the OSHA logo and the slogan "We Can Help". A navigation menu contains links for Home, Workers, Regulations, Enforcement, Data & Statistics, Training, Publications, Newsroom, Small Business, and Anti-Retaliation. The main content area features a large banner with the text "Actions to Improve Chemical Facility Safety and Security - A Shared Commitment" over a background image of an industrial facility at night. To the right of the banner is an "UPDATES" section with three entries: 7/31/2014: EPA Risk Management Plan, Request for Information; 8/18/2014: DHS Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards, Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; and 11/10/2014: Webinar: Status Report Update, with a "Register Now" button. Below the updates is a "Quick Links" section with a "Topics" dropdown menu. The main content area is divided into a left sidebar with links like "Strengthening Community Planning and Preparedness" and "Enhancing Federal Operational Coordination", and a main text area titled "Status Report" which contains a paragraph about the report and a list of participating departments: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

<http://www.osha.gov/chemicalexecutiveorder/index.html>



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Crystalline Silica Rulemaking Issues Raised in the Proceeding

- Exposure Limit
 - Need to lower PEL
 - Technologic feasibility
 - Dust control specification for construction
 - Cost of compliance
 - Capabilities of sampling and analytical methods

- Medical surveillance
 - Privacy, Discrimination/Retaliation issues
 - Appropriate trigger



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Other Major Initiatives

- Beryllium
- Infectious Diseases
- Fall Protection (Walking/Working Surfaces)
- Process Safety Management and Related Standards
- Emergency Response and Preparedness

The background is a grid of 24 panels, each containing a white line-art illustration of a worker in a different job or safety scenario. The panels are colored in a variety of shades including orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple. The OSHA logo is centered over the grid. The logo consists of a stylized 'O' with a blue and grey gradient, followed by the letters 'SHA' in a bold, black, sans-serif font. A registered trademark symbol (®) is located to the upper right of the 'A'.

OSHA[®]

Working Together, We Can Help

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